STIC Search Report
EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 198668

TO:	From:
Cam-Linh T Nguyen **Location: RND 3C21** **Art Unit: 2161** **Tuesday, August 15, 2006** **Case Serial Number:** 09/889349	**Ruth E. Spink** **Location: EIC 2100** **RND-4B31** **Phone: 23524** **Ruth.spink@uspto.gov**

Search Notes

Cam-Linh– Attached is the foreign patent and NPL search for the above referenced case. I flagged the references that I think are the best. Be sure to contact me if you wish to refocus this search.

Ruth

R

1986668

STIC EIC 2100
Search Request Form

Today's Date: 8/15/06

What date would you like to use to limit the search?

Priority Date: 2/17/99 Other:

Name Nguyen, Cam Linh

AU 2161 Examiner # 78921

Room # RND-3C21 Phone 2-4024

Serial # 09/889,349

Format for Search Results (Circle One):

PAPER DISK EMAIL

Where have you searched so far?

USP DWPI EPO JPO ACM IBM TDB

IEEE INSPEC SPI Other _____

Is this a "Fast & Focused" Search Request? (Circle One) YES NO

A "Fast & Focused" Search is completed in 2-3 hours (maximum). The search must be on a very specific topic and meet certain criteria. The criteria are posted in EIC2100 and on the EIC2100 NPL Web Page at http://ptoweb/patents/stic/stic-tc2100.htm.

What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

- (Content or document) directory) Same

- Template directory

- Apply template to the content file → generating a template content file

STIC Searcher Ruth Spink Phone 2-3524

Date picked up 8/15/06 Date Completed 8/15/06

```
Set     Items   Description
S1    3176816   DOCUMENT? ? OR DOCUMENTATION? ? OR FILE OR FILES OR CONTEN-
            T? ?  OR ARTICLE? ? OR PAPER? ? OR THESIS OR THESES OR DISSER-
            TATION? ?  OR ESSAY? ? OR MANUSCRIPT? ?  OR TEXT OR TEXTS
S2      36136   DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES
S3      66542   FOLDER? ? OR DATA()STRUCTURE? ?
S4      34581   S1 (3N) (HIERARCHY OR HIERARCHICAL OR HIERARCHIES OR LEVEL?
             ? OR TREE OR TREES OR BTREE? ? OR TIER? OR BRANCH?)
S5     109262   TEMPLATE? ?
S6       3160   S5 (3N)(APPLY OR APPLICATION OR APPLIED OR APPLYING)
S7      11162   S5 (5N)(RELATE? ? OR RELATING OR RELATION? ? OR RELATIONSH-
            IP OR CORRESPOND? OR CORRELATE? ? OR CORRELATING OR CORRELATI-
            ON OR ASSOCIATE? ? OR ASSOCIATING OR ASSOCIATION)
S8        360   S6 (7N) S1
S9         26   S7 (5N) S2
S10       295   S5 (7N)S2
S11        18   S8 (10N) S10
S12        18   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S13        18   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S14       669   S5 (7N) (S3 OR S4)
S15        10   S8 (10N) S14
S16         9   S15 NOT S13
S17         9   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S18         9   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S19        18   S8 (30N) S10
S20         0   S19 NOT (S13 OR S18)
S21      6129   S5 (5N) S1
S22       344   S21 (30N) (S10 OR S14)
S23       319   S21 (10N) (S10 OR S14)
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2006/ 200632
         (c) 2006 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2006/UB=20060810,UT=20060803
         (c) 2006 WIPO/Univentio
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2006/UD=200651
         (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation
```

13/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

0010408746 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 2001-006525/200101
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-006526
XRPX Acc No: N2001-004676
Information bearing content files **managing method for computer** file **system, involves** applying template files **associated with given** directory **to each** content **file within the directory**
Patent Assignee: BRITISH TELECOM PLC (BRTE)
Inventor: BAGLEY M; BERRY R
Patent Family (5 patents, 89 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
WO 2000049519	A1	20000824	WO 2000GB552	A	20000216	200101	B
AU 200025616	A	20000904	AU 200025616	A	20000216	200103	E
EP 1161730	A1	20011212	EP 2000903863	A	20000216	200204	E
			WO 2000GB552	A	20000216		
JP 2002537602	W	20021105	JP 2000600193	A	20000216	200304	E
			WO 2000GB552	A	20000216		
AU 771925	B2	20040408	AU 200025616	A	20000216	200456	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): GB 19993641 A 19990217; EP 1999304800 A 19990618

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 2000049519	A1	EN	46	8	
National Designated States,Original: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
AU 200025616	A	EN			Based on OPI patent WO 2000049519
EP 1161730	A1	EN			PCT Application WO 2000GB552
					Based on OPI patent WO 2000049519
Regional Designated States,Original: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2002537602	W	JA	42		PCT Application WO 2000GB552
					Based on OPI patent WO 2000049519
AU 771925	B2	EN			Previously issued patent AU 200025616
					Based on OPI patent WO 2000049519

Alerting Abstract WO A1

NOVELTY - The content files stored in directory of file system are located. One or more template files are associated with each directory. Each template file is made effective, when applied to a content file, to perform predetermined operation on the content file. The template file associated with given directory is applied to each content file stored within the directory.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for an apparatus for managing information bearing content files in computer file system.

USE - For managing documents stored in computer file system.

ADVANTAGE - Permits the templates to carryout a wide variety of file management operations on the content files, in accordance with metadata information about content files. The archiving process may take place each time the tool is run, automatically ensuring that older content is archived and yet still reliably accessible. The re-running of the tool can be easily provided as a scheduled event to provide on going advantageous management of website.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a flow chart for using source

file structure and associated template files.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: INFORMATION; BEARING; CONTENT; FILE; MANAGE; METHOD; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; APPLY; TEMPLATE; ASSOCIATE; DIRECTORY

Class Codes
International Classification (Main): G06F-012/00, G06F-017/21

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-H07C5A; T01-J05B2B; T01-J11A

Information bearing content files **managing method for computer** file **system, involves** applying template files **associated with given** directory **to each** content **file within the directory**

Original Publication Data by Authority

Original Abstracts:
...one or more templates associated with a given directory to content files stored within that **directory** to produce **templated** versions of the **content files** . Should the **template applied** in the **templated file** be required to be changed however,instead of having to re-edit the templated file...
...one or more templates associated with a given directory to content files stored within that **directory** to produce **templated** versions of the **content files** . Should the **template applied** in the **templated file** be required to be changed however,instead of having to re-edit the templated file...

13/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01081401
INFORMATION STORAGE MEDIUM HAVING MULTILAYER INFORMATION LAYER AND MULTI-PURPOSE INFORMATION PROCESSOR
INFORMATIONSPEICHERMEDIUM MIT MEHREBENEN-INFORMATIONSSCHICHT UND MEHRZWEEK-INFORMATIONSPROZESSOR
SUPPORT DE STOCKAGE D'INFORMATIONS A COUCHE MULTICOUCHE DE STOCKAGE D'INFORMATIONS ET PROCESSEUR POLYVALENT

PATENT ASSIGNEE:
KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA, (213130), 72, Horikawa-cho, Saiwai-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 210-8572, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
ANDO, Hideo, 890-1-205 Arai, Hino-shi, Tokyo 191-0022, (JP)
ITO, Seigo, 471-13 Nakatonakago, Hanno-shi, Saitama-ken 357-0122, (JP)
KOBORI, Hiromichi, 69-29-B1 Sachigaoka, Asahi-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 241-0822, (JP)
SEO, Naobumi, 334-1-405 Nobacho, Konan-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 234-0056, (JP)
UNNO, Hiroaki, 1-104 Mameguchidai, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 231-0838, (JP)
YAMADA, Hisashi, 2709-3 Totsuka-cho, Totsuka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 244-0003, (JP)
SATOH, Hiroharu, 4-7-4-401 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, (JP)
MARUYAMA, Koji, 4-1-18-301 Ooka, Minami-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 232-0061, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Henkel, Feiler, Hanzel (100401), Mohlstrasse 37, 81675 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1056089 A1 001129 (Basic)
WO 9941749 990819
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99902895 990212; WO 99JP620 990212
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9830245 980212
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): G11B-027/034; G11B-020/12; G11B-007/00

ABSTRACT EP 1056089 A1
According to this invention, general addresses are given to a multi-layer information storage medium to facilitate handing of information. That is, it is possible to set generalized addresses for multiple information layers, and information indicating a condition for setting the general addresses, e.g., the contents of a disk ID zone in a rewritable zone of a lead-in area, is recorded on an information reproducing layer.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 66
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 18

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 001129 A1 Published application with search report
Application: 991020 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
Examination: 001129 A1 Date of request for examination: 20000802
Application: 991020 A1 International application entering European phase
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200048	1055
SPEC A	(English)	200048	16464
Total word count - document A			17519
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			17519

...SPECIFICATION is created when the program software is executed is to be recorded, and an application **template** directory 25 which is a sub **directory** . Further, the **application template directory** 25 includes **template files** #1, #2, 26, 27 and so forth.

The specific contents of those files would be...

13/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00925549
Object-oriented system, method and article of manufature for a client-server event driver message framework in an interprise computing framework system
Objektorientiertes System, Verfahren und hergestellter Gegenstand fur ein Client-Server ereignisgesteuertes Nachrichtenrahmenwerk in einem Unternehmens-Datenverarbeitungsrahmenwerksystem
Systeme oriente objet, procede, et article de fabrication pour un systeme d'objets client-serveur de messagerie, commandes par des evenements, dans le cadre d'un systeme d'objets informatiques d'entreprise
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC., (1392732), 2550 Garcia Avenue, Mountain View, California 94043-1100, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Gish, Sherri L., 822 DeVoto Street, Mountain View, California 94043, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Browne, Robin Forsythe, Dr. (55142), Urquhart-Dykes & Lord Tower North Central Merrion Way, Leeds LS2 8PA, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 844558 A2 980527 (Basic)
EP 844558 A3 040414
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97110839 970701;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 675253 960701
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): G06F-009/46

ABSTRACT EP 844558 A2
An interprise computing manager in which an application is composed of a client (front end) program which communicates utilizing a network with a server (back end) program. The client and server programs are loosely coupled and exchange information using the network. The client program is composed of a User Interface (UI) and an object-oriented framework (Presentation Engine (PE) framework). The UI exchanges data messages with the framework. The framework is designed to handle two types of messages: (1) from the UI, and (2) from the server (back end) program via the network. The framework includes a component, the mediator which manages messages coming into and going out of the framework. The system includes software for a client computer, a server computer and a network for connecting the client computer to the server computer which utilize an execution framework code segment configured to couple the server computer and the client computer via the network, by a plurality of client computer code segments resident on the server, each for transmission over the network to a client computer to initiate coupling; and a plurality of server computer code segments resident on the server which execute on the server in response to initiation of coupling via the network with a particular client utilizing the transmitted client computer code segment for communicating via a particular communication protocol. A mediator state machine is utilized to parse various message types and route the messages to appropriate parts of the execution framework for further processing.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 248
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 22

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Change: 030129 A2 Legal representative(s) changed 20021212
Application: 980527 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Change: 060705 A2 Title of invention (French) changed: 20060705
Change: 060705 A2 Title of invention (English) changed: 20060705
Change: 060705 A2 Title of invention (German) changed: 20060705

Search Report: 040414 A3 Separate publication of the search report
Change: 040414 A2 International Patent Classification changed: 20040223
Examination: 041208 A2 Date of request for examination: 20041012
Examination: 050810 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination report: 20050627
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9822	1069
SPEC A	(English)	9822	22733
Total word count - document A			23802
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			23802

...SPECIFICATION Engine template is pe(underscore)template.java. You can find it in the ICE-T **application** installation **directory** under **Templates** /C or **Templates** /C++. The **file** is placed in each of the Template subdirectories for convenience. The pe(underscore)template is... application that you can use as a template for Presentation Engines. You can find the **file** for the **template** in the ICE-T **application** installation **directory** under / **Templates** /pe(underscore) **template** .java.

Startup Applet Template
startAfaIaletDevIR. java is a Java applet that launches ICE-T applications...

13/5,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01197494 **Image available**
METHOD AND SYSTEM OF DATA ANALYSIS USING NEURAL NETWORKS
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME D'ANALYSE DE DONNEES UTILISANT DES RESEAUX NEURONAUX
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
RAPTOR INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS PTY LTD, Level 10, 5 Queens Road, Melbourne, Victoria 3004, AU, AU (Residence), AU (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
WOCKE Carl, C/- Level 10, 5 Queens Road, Melbourne, Victoria 3004, AU, AU (Residence), ZA (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
BRITS Riaan, C/- Level 10, 5 Queens Road, Melbourne, Victoria 3004, AU, AU (Residence), ZA (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
PHILLIPS ORMONDE & FITZPATRICK (agent), 367 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, AU,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200506249 A1 20050120 (WO 0506249)
Application: WO 2003AU881 20030709 (PCT/WO AU03000881)
Priority Application: WO 2003AU881 20030709
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class (v7): G06N-003/02
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 21047

English Abstract
A system and method of computer data analysis using neural networks. In one embodiment of the invention, the system and method includes generating a data representation using a data set, the data set including a plurality of attributes, wherein generating the data representation includes: modifying the data set using a training algorithm, wherein the training algorithm includes growing the data set; and performing convergence testing, wherein convergence testing checks for convergence of the training algorithm, and wherein the modifying of the data set is repeated until convergence of the training algorithm occurs; and displaying one or more subsets of the data set using the data representation. In one embodiment, the data representation is a knowledge filter that includes a representation of an input data set. The representation may be constructed during a training process. In one exemplary embodiment, the training process uses unsupervised neural networks to create the data representation. In general terms, the data representation may include a number of coupled, or connected, hexagons called nodes. Considering relevant attributes, two nodes that are closer together may be more similar than two nodes that are further apart.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede d'analyse de donnees

informatiques utilisant des reseaux neuronaux. Dans un mode de realisation de l'invention, le procede consiste a produire une representation de donnees a l'aide d'un ensemble de donnees, l'ensemble de donnees comportant une pluralite d'attributs. Pour produire cette representation de donnees, le systeme modifie l'ensemble de donnees a l'aide d'un algorithme de formation permettant d'agrandir l'ensemble de donnees, puis realise un essai de convergence pour verifier la convergence de l'algorithme de formation en modifiant de facon repetee l'ensemble de donnees jusqu'a ce qu'il y ait convergence de l'algorithme de formation, et, enfin, affiche un ou plusieurs sous-ensembles de l'ensemble de donnees a l'aide de la representation de donnees. Dans un mode de realisation, la representation de donnees est constituee d'un filtre de connaissance qui comprend une representation d'un ensemble de donnees saisi. La representation peut etre construite durant un processus de formation. Dans un autre mode de realisation, le processus de formation utilise des reseaux neuronaux non supervises pour creer la representation de donnees. En general, la representation de donnees peut comprendre plusieurs hexagones couples ou connectes appeles <= noeuds >=. Pour ce qui est des attributs utiles, deux noeuds rapproches peuvent etre plus similaires que deux noeuds eloignes.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20050120 A1 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... data analysis system, the following specifications may be included.

A template selector. Lists all the **templates** found in the **application directory** . (All rdt **files** , from which the **template** names are extracted.

Possible, if a single template is specified, that template will automatically
be...

18/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

0012891493 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 2002-750981/200281
Related WPI Acc No: 2004-303907; 2004-560967
XRPX Acc No: N2002-591446
Information content normalizing system for telecommunication application, has automatic normalizer which folderizes information content, when attempt of template normalizer fails to match template to information content
Patent Assignee: NOVARRA INC (NOVA-N)
Inventor: HUNT F E S; POLONSKY L; TRAPANI M F; WIATRAK B; WALLACE K N; WERWATH J R
Patent Family (3 patents, 98 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
WO 2002087135	A2	20021031	WO 2002US13173	A	20020425	200281	B
AU 2002314756	A1	20021105	AU 2002314756	A	20020425	200433	E
US 7072984	B1	20060704	US 2000199858	P	20000426	200644	E
			US 2001842474	A	20010425		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000199858 P 20000426; US 2001843036 A 20010425; US 2001842474 A 20010425
Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 2002087135	A2	EN	68	12	

National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

AU 2002314756	A1	EN	Based on OPI patent	WO 2002087135
US 7072984	B1	EN	Related to Provisional	US 2000199858

Alerting Abstract WO A2
NOVELTY - An automatic normalizer folderizes the information content to produce a normalized information content, when an attempt of a template normalizer fails to match the template to the information content.
DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

1.Method for automatically normalizing document tree;

2.Document object tree generation method;

3.Information content normalizing method; and

4.Method of comparing document tree against template tree.

USE - For telecommunication application.
ADVANTAGE - Provides significantly higher speed and efficient use of the network bandwidth, as desired information can be cached on the server browser and client browser, thereby enabling quick access to the desired portions of the information content.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of the information content normalizing system.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: INFORMATION; CONTENT; NORMALISE; SYSTEM; TELECOMMUNICATION; APPLY; AUTOMATIC; ATTEMPT; TEMPLATE; FAIL; MATCH

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level	Value	Position	Status	Version
G06F-0015/00	A	I L	B	20060101
G06F-0015/16	A	I F	B	20060101
G06F-0017/30	A	I	R	20060101
G06F-0017/30	C	I	R	20060101

US Classification, Issued: 709246000, 709217000, 715523000
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01; W01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05B2B; T01-J11C1; T01-J16C6; W01-C05B4E; W01-C05B5

Original Publication Data by Authority

Original Abstracts:
...is provided for efficiently adapting information content for an electronic device. A normalizer includes a **template** normalizer for matching and applying a **document tree** to a **template** tree, and **applying** changes to the **document tree** . If the **template** normalizer does not find an appropriate template match, an automatic normalizer is utilized. The automatic...

18/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01968675
Document processing apparatus, control method therefor, computer program, and computer-readable storage medium
Vorrichtung zur Bearbeitung von Dokumenten, dafur geeignetes Kontrollverfahren, Computerprogramm und computerlesbares Speichermedium
Dispostif de traitement de documents, methode de controle associe, programme d'ordinateur et support de stockage lisible par ordinateur
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA, (542366), 3-30-2 Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Mori, Yasuo, Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, 30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, (JP)
Nakagiri, Koji, Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, 30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, (JP)
Tomita, Makoto, Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, 30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, (JP)
Sato, Junko, Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, 30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, (JP)
Kanaya, Wataru, ,, deceased, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
TBK-Patent (102382), Bavariaring 4-6, 80336 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1587002 A2 051019 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2005008167 050414;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 2004122287 040416
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IS; IT; LI; LT; LU; MC; NL; PL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; BA; HR; LV; MK; YU
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): G06F-017/21

ABSTRACT EP 1587002 A2
This invention enables storing and managing one document of respective parts as electronic data created by a plurality of applications regardless of the type of application program which creates each part of one document. For this purpose, a plurality of shared folders are set on a network, and attributes in printing are set for the shared folders. A hot folder program supervises the shared folders. When a document image data file scanned by a multifunction apparatus is stored in one of the shared folders, the hot folder program causes an action program to perform a process complying with the attributes set for the shared folder which stores the file, and a bookbinding application to import the file.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 118
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 051019 A2 Published application without search report
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200542	1944
SPEC A	(English)	200542	20507
Total word count - document A			22451
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			22451

...SPECIFICATION is determined to create a new file. If it is determined to create a new **file** , the process advances to step S2902 to **apply** a **template** . The **applied template** is a **template** designated with the button 2402 in Fig. 24 in **folder** settings. The settings of this

template are used as the attribute settings of a new book.
If it is determined in...

18/5,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00953643
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ADAPTING INFORMATION CONTENT FOR AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT D'ADAPTER UN CONTENU D'INFORMATIONS POUR UN DISPOSITIF ELECTRONIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Patent Applicant/Inventor:
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HUNT Francis Edward Simon, 1507 Watkins Lane, Apt. 201, Naperville, IL 60540, US, US (Residence), AU (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
TRIPLETT Mark W (agent), McDonnell Boehnen Hulbert & Berghoff, Suite 3200, 300 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200287135 A2 20021031 (WO 0287135)
Application: WO 2002US13173 20020425 (PCT/WO US0213173)
Priority Application: US 2001843036 20010425; US 2001842474 20010425
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class (v7): H04L
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 16655

English Abstract
A system and method is provided for efficiently adapting information content for an electronic device. A normalizer includes a **template** normalizer for matching and applying a **document tree** to a **template** tree, and **applying** changes to the **document tree** . If the **template** normalizer does not find an appropriate template match, an automatic normalizer is utilized. The automatic normalizer utillizes weighting heuristics and pattern recognition with formatingrules to partition content into folders. The automatic normalizer can also utilizse embedded normalization markup in the information content to assist in normalizing the information content. Information content can be represented by document object tree. A document object tree is created by storing information relating to the information content into arrays. The stored information describes a document object tree structure and tree dependencies as a mutable object.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant d'adapter

efficacement un contenu d'informations pour des dispositifs electroniques. Un normalisateur comprend un normalisateur de modele destine a mettre en correspondance une arborescence de documents et une arborescence de modeles, et d'appliquer des modifications a l'arborescence de documents. Si le normalisateur de modele ne trouve pas de correspondance de modele approprie, on utilise un normalisateur automatique. Ledit normalisateur automatique utilise des connaissances heuristiques de ponderation et la reconnaissance de modeles a l'aide de regles de formatage afin de separer un contenu en dossiers. Il peut egalement utiliser une balise de normalisation incorporee dans ledit contenu d'informations afin de favoriser la normalisation du contenu d'informations. Ce contenu d'informations peut etre represente par une arborescence d'objets de documents. Ladite arborescence d'objets de documents est creee afin de stocker des informations relatives a un contenu d'informations dans des ensembles. Les informations stockees decrivent une structure arborescente d'objets de documents et des dependances arborescentes sous forme d'objet mutable.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20021031 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Withdrawal 20030417 Withdrawal of international application after international publication

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

English Abstract
...is provided for efficiently adapting information content for an electronic device. A normalizer includes a **template** normalizer for matching and applying a **document tree** to a **template** tree, and **applying** changes to the **document tree** . If the **template** normalizer does not find an appropriate template match, an automatic normalizer is utilized. The automatic...

Claim
... document tree.

20 A system for normalizing a document tree representation, the system comprising:
a **template** normalizer for matching a **document tree** to a **template** tree and **applying** changes to the **document tree** to produce a normalized document tree.

21 The system of claim 20 wherein the template claim 20 wherein the template normalizer utilizes regular expression pattern matching to match the **template tree** to a **document tree** .

23 A method for normalizing information **content** , the method comprises:
matching and **applying** a **template** to the infort-nation **content** , and if
unsuccessful:
determining if the infortnation content contains normalization markup, and if so:
utilizing...referenced to the affected nodes.
57
. The method of claim 31 further comprises:
normalizing the **document** object **tree** model by a **template** normalizer for
applying templates to the **document** object **tree** .

38 The method of claim 31 further comprises:
normalizing the document object tree model by...

18/5,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00736186 **Image available**
CREATING HYPERMEDIA CONTENT FOR A WEB SITE
CREATION D'UN CONTENU HYPERMEDIA POUR SITE WEB
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY, 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
RUSS Martin, 71 Farriers Close, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich IP5 3SN, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
WILLIS Ben, 8 Houghton Place, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5UX, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
KEGEL Ian Christopher, 27 Banyard Close, Kesgrave, Ipswich, Suffolk IP5 2FR, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
BAGLEY Mark, Fairfield, Grove Hill, Belstead, Ipswich, Suffolk IP8 3LS, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
BERRY Rachel, 59 Goodby Road, Moseley, Birmingham B13 8RP, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
GARRISON Christopher Sinclair, BT Group Legal Services, Intellectual Property Dept., Holborn Centre, 8th floor, 120 Holborn, London EC1N 2TE , GB
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200049520 A1 20000824 (WO 0049520)
Application: WO 2000GB548 20000216 (PCT/WO GB0000548)
Priority Application: GB 993641 19990217; EP 99304800 19990618
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class (v7): G06F-017/22
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 11431

English Abstract
Hypermedia content for a web site is created making use of a computer configuration such as a personal computer (PC1a) that has an operating system (14) in which files are configurable in a hierarchical structure and the operating system is provided with a viewer (17) that provides a visual display of the hierarchical structure and an indication of the file content. The viewer (17) for the operating system is used (step S1) to establish a hierarchical structure of files (Fig. 5) corresponding to content for the web site, and then a conversion program module (29) is run (step S2) to convert the file contents into hypermedia for the web site with hyperlinks therein corresponding to the file structure. After locally previewing the hypermedia with a browser (50) the content is uploaded (step S3) to a server to establish the web site.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede permettant de creer un contenu hypermedia

pour un site Web a l'aide d'une configuration machine telle qu'un ordinateur personnel (PC1a) qui comprend un systeme (14) d'exploitation dans lequel les fichiers peuvent etre configures selon une structure hierarchique. Le systeme d'exploitation comporte en outre une fonction apercu (17) qui permet de visualiser la structure hierarchique ainsi qu'une indication du contenu du fichier. On utilise cette fonction apercu (17) du systeme d'exploitation (etape S1) pour etablir une structure hierarchique des fichiers (Fig. 5) correspondant au contenu du site Web, puis on lance un module (29) de programme de conversion (etape S2) afin de convertir les contenus des fichiers en hypermedia pour le site Web, les hyperliens du contenu hypermedia correspondant a la structure des fichiers. Apres une previsualisation locale du contenu hypermedia a l'aide d'un explorateur (50) le contenu est telecharge (etape S3) vers un serveur afin de creer le site Web.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000824 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20001012 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description
... the file structure; Figure 9 is a schematic illustration of the process carried out to **apply** a node **template** to a **folder** of the **file** structure; Figure 10 illustrates how a **text document template** is **applied** to individual **files** in the **folder** ; Figure 1 1 illustrates how a plugin in the template is processed in order to...as the Netscape Navigator TM . As will be explained in more detail hereinafter, an HTML **template** is **applied** to the **contents** of **folder** 38 so as to produce a corresponding node web page. The browser has a viewing...

Claim
... if no template file is found in the subfolder, the conversion program module searches said **folder** to find a **template file** to be **applied** to the subfolder.

9 A method according to any one of claims 5 to 8...

```
Set      Items   Description
S1      684457   DOCUMENT? ? OR DOCUMENTATION? ? OR FILE OR FILES OR CONTEN-
              T? ?  OR ARTICLE? ? OR PAPER? ? OR THESIS OR THESES OR DISSER-
              TATION? ?  OR ESSAY? ? OR MANUSCRIPT? ?  OR TEXT OR TEXTS
S2        4968   DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES
S3        3973   FOLDER? ? OR DATA()STRUCTURE? ?
S4        3077   S1 (3N) (HIERARCHY OR HIERARCHICAL OR HIERARCHIES OR LEVEL?
                  ? OR TREE OR TREES OR BTREE? ? OR TIER? OR BRANCH?)
S5        6047   TEMPLATE? ?
S6          90   S5 (3N)(APPLY OR APPLICATION OR APPLIED OR APPLYING)
S7         605   S5 (5N)(RELATE? ? OR RELATING OR RELATION? ? OR RELATIONSH-
                 IP OR CORRESPOND? OR CORRELATE? ? OR CORRELATING OR CORRELATI-
                 ON OR ASSOCIATE? ? OR ASSOCIATING OR ASSOCIATION)
S8          12   S6 (7N) S1
S9           0   S7 (5N) S2
S10          2   S5 (7N)S2
S11          0   S8 (10N) S10
S12        323   S5 (3N) S1
S13         16   S5 (7N) (S3 OR S4)
S14          2   S12 (10N) (S10 OR S13)
File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2005/Dec(Updated 060404)
         (c) 2006 JPO & JAPIO
```

14/5/1
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

08280616 **Image available**
TEMPLATE DATA STRUCTURE AND IMAGE REPRODUCING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 2005-028876 [JP 2005028876 A]
PUBLISHED: February 03, 2005 (20050203)
INVENTOR(s): KOMAGAMINE KATSUMI
OSHIKAWA TATSURO
ICHIMURA MINORU
MORI HIDEKAZU
NARISAWA HIDEYUKI
APPLICANT(s): SEIKO EPSON CORP
APPL. NO.: 2004-178101 [JP 2004178101]
FILED: June 16, 2004 (20040616)
PRIORITY: 2003-172991 [JP 2003172991], JP (Japan), June 18, 2003 (20030618)
INTL CLASS: B41J-021/00; G06F-003/12; G06F-017/21; G06T-011/60; H04N-001/387

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a template data structure that enables reproduction of a predetermined text in a predetermined font together with a non-determined object, and editing of the predetermined **text** .

SOLUTION: The **template data structure** includes a frame area for recording the frame information specifying the reproduction frame of the non-determined object, a text area for recording the text to be reproduced with the non-determined object, a frame area for recording the frame information specifying the reproduction frame of the text recorded in the text area, and a font area for recording the font information specifying the font of the text recorded in the text area. Furthermore, the structure includes a text image area. When the text recorded in the text area cannot be reproduced by an image reproducing system based on the font information, the text image area enables reproduction of a text image, instead of the text recorded in the text area, in the reproduction area recorded in the frame area. The text image representing the image reproducing the text recorded in the text area in the font specified by the font information is recorded in the text image area.

14/5/2
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

07129358 **Image available**
SGML ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT PREPARING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 2001-357028 [JP 2001357028 A]
PUBLISHED: December 26, 2001 (20011226)
INVENTOR(s): NOMURA SHIGEYUKI
APPLICANT(s): MARIN SOFT KK
APPL. NO.: 2000-180801 [JP 2000180801]
FILED: June 16, 2000 (20000616)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/21

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an SGML structured document preparing system, by which even a person having no special knowledge on document type definition and tagging can easily perform tagging.

SOLUTION: This system is provided with a document type definition file 23 storing the document type definition, a template 21 for performing styling corresponding to the **document** type definition, a **template** preparing means for displaying the **template** 21 in the order of **hierarchies** preset for each **document** element of a source electronic document D1 and an SGML document processing means for converting document data D2 with style into an SGML structured document D4, and when styling is performed in the order of hierarchies for every document element of the source electronic document D1 according to the template 21, the SGML structured document D4 is prepared. Besides, when styling is performed to a character string to become a link target according to the template 21, a link specification D3 is prepared by a link setting means and the SGML structured document D4, to which a link destination ID is automatically added on the basis of the link specification D3, is prepared by the SGML document processing means.

```
Set      Items   Description
S1    25402800   DOCUMENT? ? OR DOCUMENTATION? ? OR FILE OR FILES OR CONTEN-
             T? ?  OR ARTICLE? ? OR PAPER? ? OR THESIS OR THESES OR DISSER-
             TATION? ?  OR ESSAY? ? OR MANUSCRIPT? ?  OR TEXT OR TEXTS
S2      884866   DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES
S3      197919   FOLDER? ? OR DATA()STRUCTURE? ?
S4      154705   S1 (3N) (HIERARCHY OR HIERARCHICAL OR HIERARCHIES OR LEVEL?
              ? OR TREE OR TREES OR BTREE? ? OR TIER? OR BRANCH?)
S5      288519   TEMPLATE? ?
S6        8605   S5 (3N)(APPLY OR APPLICATION OR APPLIED OR APPLYING)
S7        4321   S5 (5N)(RELATE? ? OR RELATING OR RELATION? ? OR RELATIONSH-
             IP OR CORRESPOND? OR CORRELATE? ? OR CORRELATING OR CORRELATI-
             ON OR ASSOCIATE? ? OR ASSOCIATING OR ASSOCIATION)
S8         874   S6 (7N) S1
S9          14   S7 (5N) S2
S10       1224   S5 (7N)S2
S11         28   S8 (10N) S10
S12         23   S11 NOT PY>1999
S13         11   RD  (unique items)
S14       1426   S5 (7N) (S3 OR S4)
S15         27   S8 (10N) S14
S16         27   S15 NOT S13
S17          8   S16 NOT PY>1999
S18          5   RD  (unique items)
S19      37907   S5 (7N) S1
S20      22959   S5 (3N) S1
S21        546   S20 (10N) (S10 OR S14)
S22          5   S20 (10N) S9
S23          5   S22 NOT S18
S24          5   S23 NOT PY>1999
S25          2   RD  (unique items)
File  88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2006/Aug 03
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2006/Jul W3
         (c) 2006 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2006/Aug 15
         (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2006/Aug 14
         (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2006/Aug 14
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2006/Aug 14
         (c) 2006  The Gale Group
File  13:BAMP 2006/Aug W1
         (c) 2006  The Gale Group
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
         (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2006/Aug 15
         (c) 2006 Business Wire.
File 647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2006/Sep W4
         (c) 2006 CMP Media, LLC
File  98:General Sci Abs 1984-2005/Jan
         (c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co.
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2006/Aug 14
         (c)2006 The Gale Group
File 634:San Jose Mercury  Jun 1985-2006/Aug 14
         (c) 2006 San Jose Mercury News
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2006/Aug 14
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File  47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2006/Aug 14
         (c) 2006 The Gale group
File  75:TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2006/Aug W1
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
```

File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2006/Aug 14
(c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2006/Aug 15
(c) 2006 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2006/Aug W1
(c) 2006 ProQuest
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2006/Aug 15
(c) 2006 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2006/Jun
(c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co
File 239:Mathsci 1940-2006/Oct
(c) 2006 American Mathematical Society
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
(c) 1999 AAAS
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2006/Aug 14
(c) 2006 Dialog
File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. 1982-2006/Jul
(c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2006/Aug 14
(c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2006/Aug W1
(c) 2006 IDG Communications
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2006/Aug 15
(c) 2006 Dialog

13/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

06078722 Supplier Number: 53578803 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
inside IBM.(AT&T acquires IBM's Global Network Business, and other news)(Company Business and Marketing)
Enterprise Systems Journal, v14, n1, p10(1)
Jan, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 956

... and scheduling capabilities; a relational database for managing information fax and modem pooling services; and **application templates** for office **directories** , online discussions, **document** management and other business management tasks.
The suite server is priced under $500, and each...

13/3,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

05988243 Supplier Number: 53351403 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
IBM helps small businesses.(Brief Article)(Product Announcement)
Computer Weekly, p62(1)
Nov 26, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Brief Article; Product Announcement
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 72

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...month. The Small Business Suite includes tools for implementing Internet and intranet-based applications, and **application templates** for office **directories** and **document** management. The product's design allows software developers and distributors to easily use, support and...

13/3,K/4 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

05959072 Supplier Number: 53230271 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
IBM Offers New Small Business Solution for Windows NT.
Business Wire, p1380
Nov 17, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1606

... scheduling capabilities;

-- A powerful relational database for managing information;

-- Fax and modem pooling services; and

-- **Application templates** for office **directories** , on-line discussions, **document** management, and other business management tasks.

"The IBM Small Business Suite offers everything small and...

13/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 13)

00599700 Supplier Number: 24495241 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Connecting Small Business
(Companies are seeing potential in targeting small businesses and are developing networking products designed specifically for them)
Article Author(s): McCausland, Richard
Accounting Technology, v 16, n 1, p 48-52
January 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ISSN: 1068-6452 (United States)
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2252

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:
...scheduling; the DB2 Universal relational database for managing information; fax and modem pooling services; and **application templates** for office **directories** , online discussions, **document** management, and other related tasks. The licensing charge per server is $499, and $99 per

13/3,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 810)
DIALOG(R)File 810:Business Wire

0858076 BW0341

USWEB TECHNOLOGIES: USWeb Technologies Announces Emergence of Supersites; New Site Architecture Integrates Intranets, Extranets and Websites

May 21, 1998

Byline: Business Editors & High Tech Writers

...is dynamically customized to each visitor based upon who they are. "By integrating security, authentication, **directory** management, **content templates** and **application** logic, substantial cost savings are realized," said Toby Corey, president and COO of USWeb. "Put...

13/3,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

0019709992 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53243308 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
IBM SOFTWARE UK: IBM offers new small business solution for Windows NT.
M2 Presswire, NA
Nov 19, 1998
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1119 LINE COUNT: 00098

... scheduling capabilities; A powerful relational database for managing information; Fax and modem pooling services; and **Application templates** for office **directories** , on-line discussions, **document** management, and other business management tasks.
"The IBM Small Business Suite offers everything small and...

13/3,K/8 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

10438411 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21090648 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Review: Livelink: capable, pricey.(Open Text Livelink 8.0) (Software Review)(Evaluation)
Symoens, Jeff
InfoWorld, v20, n35, p48(1)
August 31, 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0199-6649 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 824 LINE COUNT: 00070

Livelink 8 includes several important building blocks for your intranet: an intranet user **directory** , personal work space for users, collaborative **application templates** , **document** sharing, and search capabilities. It runs in conjunction with existing Web servers, messaging systems, and...

13/3,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 275)

01627534 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14625025 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Harnessing free-form text: a highly flexible data manager channels a sea of free-form information into useful streams of knowledge. (askSam Systems' askSam for Windows 1.0 database developer) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
O'Malley, Christopher
Computer Shopper, v13, n12, p466(2)
Dec, 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0886-0556 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1200 LINE COUNT: 00096

... the problem. To help get you going, askSam for Windows includes more than a dozen **application templates** containing predefined forms, reports, and **documents** . Among these are **templates** for addresses, calendars, E-mail messages, phone **directories** , and clippings.

Some Limitations

With both word processing and database functions at its core, you...

13/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

03905789 Supplier Number: 50096620 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
USWEB TECHNOLOGIES LAUNCHES SUPERSITES
Worldwide Videotex Update, v17, n7, pN/A
July 1, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 863

... is dynamically customized to each visitor based upon who they are. "By integrating security, authentication, **directory** management, **content** **templates** and **application** logic, substantial cost savings are realized," said Toby Corey, president and COO of USWeb. "Put...

13/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter

03777059 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
New to business
SECTION TITLE: FEATURES
2
CHRISTCHURCH PRESS, p36
December 15, 1998
JOURNAL CODE: WTCP LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 83

... and scheduling functions; a relational database for information management; fax and modem pooling services; and **application templates** for office **directories** , on-line discussions, and **document** management.

18/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

05876684 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12207016 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Vivace 1.0 smooths road to Windows environment. (Software Review) (Digital Equipment Corp.'s Windows enhancement)(First Look) (Evaluation)
Safi, Quabidur R.
PC Week, v9, n22, p35(1)
June 1, 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 670 LINE COUNT: 00051

... and connecting features of Windows File Manager.

During installation, Vivace searches for applications and creates **document templates** for each **application** that it places in the **Templates folder** . Double-clicking on one of the **templates** allowed PC Week Labs to start work on a new document.

Moving and copying files...

18/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 148)

04764417 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08625490 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
MacInUse remains a workhorse. (Software Review) (Softview Inc. MacInUse 3.0 time-logging utility) (evaluation)
Beamer, Scott
MacWEEK, v4, n25, p82(1)
July 10, 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0892-8118 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 896 LINE COUNT: 00069

... it also complicates things. MacInUse usually requires the user to have the utility, the data **file** , the **template** and the **application** that opens the **template** in a single **folder** . There is a limited choice of other configurations.

Considering that this is Version 3.0...

18/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

04764417 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08625490 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
MacInUse remains a workhorse. (Software Review) (Softview Inc. MacInUse 3.0 time-logging utility) (evaluation)
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WORD COUNT: 896 LINE COUNT: 00069

ABSTRACT: Softview Inc's $99 MacInUse 3.0 time-logging utility produces a text file listing every application opened and how long each was in use, with the option of noting every document opened and adding user comments. MacInUse runs in the background when the user installs it with a special bundled program; its also has a Startup document which can make the data log invisible. Administrators who want to perform serious tracking should keep MacInUse in a password-protected folder. Templates for MacWrite 5.0, Multiplan, Word 1.0 and 3.0, Works, Excel, and WriteNow let these applications open and read the data log. MacInUse still lacks such features as peripheral tracking, but it remains a workhorse product for those who need to track Mac usage.
TEXT:

MacInUse remains a workhorse

Version 3.0 still lacks DA, peripheral tracking

MacInUse 3.0

Softview Inc.

List price: $99; upgrade: $30

+Reliable and unobtrusive; several configuration options.

-Inconvenient use of templates is required to view its data log; does not track DAs or peripherals; data log is not tamper-proof.

By Scott Beamer

Softview Inc. has recently begun shipping Version 3.0 of its venerable utility, MacInUse. This product is a time logger; when installed, it produces a text file listing every application opened and how long each was used. Optionally, this file can note every document opened, with user comments as well.

Depending on the user's needs, there are three principal ways to install MacInUse. The simplest way is merely to drag MacInUse onto the hard disk, double-click on the icon and click on the Install button. When the computer is restarted, MacInUse will run unobtrusively in the background.

Used in this way, MacInUse could document the business use of a computer at home. In a corporate environment, the data log could demonstrate heavy use of a Macintosh or certain applications as part of a request for additional hardware or software.

A second way, which can be selected only on installation, is to make the MacInUse Startup document (INIT) in the System folder and the data log invisible. This allows for casual surveillance of a Macintosh; it will tell you who has been using it, when and for what. Though the MacInUse icons will be invisible on the desktop, any application that can read text can find, read and edit the MacInUse data log. Therefore, this is not appropriate for rigorous tracking.

For that, additional measures, such as keeping the MacInUse log in a folder that is password protected by a security program, are necessary. Thus, a corporation can study employee productivity or a rental service bureau can log time for each customer.

The third way, which also can be selected only on installation, is to have an information form appear before or after an application is used. There is considerable freedom in the design of this form. It can be made to require the user to enter information, basic choices can be offered as radio buttons, and a comments area can be included. The comments will become part of the log. In this configuration, MacInUse can be used to

track client billing, or users can be precise in tracking their own use of their Macintosh.

Old wine, new bottle. Because the utility itself provides no means of reading the data log, six templates are provided: MacWrite 5.0, Multiplan, Word 1.0 and 3.0, Works, Excel, and WriteNow. None is for the current version of these applications. While they still function, this does not give us the impression that this package has been attentively cared for by Softview over the years.

Using a template to view the data log provides an effective and attractive display, but it also complicates things. MacInUse usually requires the user to have the utility, the data **file** , the **template** and the **application** that opens the **template** in a single **folder** . There is a limited choice of other configurations.

Considering that this is Version 3.0 of the product, and that it has been on the market for several years, we were surprised by this configuration limitation and a handful of other ones. MacInUse will not track the use of desk accessories, for instance.

One might assume there are technical limitations preventing more-advanced tracking, but the recently introduced AME from Casady and Greene Inc. of Carmel, Calif., logs applications, DAs and the use of peripherals, such as printers and modems. While it is sold primarily as a security application and is more expensive than MacInUse, AME does make the limitations of MacInUse less acceptable.

MacInUse permits a keystroke to force a data-log entry. If the Prompt for Information option was chosen, the user will have a chance to enter information about what activity is about to occur that would not otherwise be tracked. This is the work-around for noting the use of DAs or peripherals, but it's voluntary.

Version 3.0 does have several new features. The capability to track document use as well as application use is one; a list of applications to be tracked or excluded is another. There is also the option to set the "idle time," how long the machine will sit idle before the log entry is closed. The next entry begins upon further activity.

This version of MacInUse can track multiple applications under MultiFinder, correctly allocating the precise time each was used.

Conclusions. MacInUse is a workhorse product for those needing to track usage of a Macintosh. For the most part, it performs flawlessly and unobtrusively. Still, it is surprising that Version 3.0 could be improved in so many obvious ways. High on our list would be the ability to track DAs and peripherals, a password system to protect the data log from being tampered with, and more flexibility to place the application and log where it is most convenient.

Softview Inc. is located at 4820 Adohr Lane, Suite F, Camarillo, Calif. 93010; (805) 385-5000; (800) 622-6829. n

CAPTIONS: Product summary. (table)

SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; table
COMPANY NAMES: Softview Inc.--Products
INDUSTRY CODES/NAMES: CMPT Computers and Office Automation
SIC CODES: 7372 Prepackaged software
TRADE NAMES: MacInUse 3.0 (Utility program)--evaluation
OPERATING PLATFORM: Apple Macintosh
FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

18/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

02102256 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19752671 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Net-It pilots Java-based viewing for intranet publishing. (Net-It Software's Net-It Central intranet creation software) (includes related article on the founding of Net-It Software)(Product Announcement)
Walter, Mark
Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, n12, p14(4)
August, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3323 LINE COUNT: 00251

... alphabetical list of documents, each of which is a jDoc representation of the source **documents** dropped into the watched **folder** . **Templates** are **applied** at build time, s o views are fixed, in the sense that you can't...

...intranet mimic a hierarchy of folders crea ted in the drop-box. Different table of **contents** **templates** can be **applied** to each **folder** , so that different departments or projects can have unique contents pages. Users can create new...

18/9/3 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

02102256 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19752671 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
Net-It pilots Java-based viewing for intranet publishing. (Net-It Software's Net-It Central intranet creation software) (includes related article on the founding of Net-It Software)(Product Announcement)
Walter, Mark
Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, n12, p14(4)
August, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3323 LINE COUNT: 00251

TEXT:

Intranets can be used for a variety of applications, but one of the most com- mon is sharing of internal documents. Yet the difficulty in translating docu- ments to HTML remains a barrier to intranet publishing. Net-It Central is a new Windows application tha t automatically creates an intranet site. Its innovation is a Windows print driver that creates Java representations of documents. A companion Java applet lets users view the documents from within their Web browsers.

A few weeks ago Net-It Software introduced Net-It Central, a PC application billed as an "instant document-sharing application" for intranets in medium to large businesses. Based on the same jDoc technology as Net-It Now-a stand-alone application for crea ting Java representations of documents-Net-It Central is a departmental version that provides one of the easiest intranet publishing applications that we've seen to date. It also supports printing, one of the first Java applications to do so. In that cont ext, we thought that was the product worth trying, to see if it lives up to its claims. We tested both a late beta version that came out in June and the initial release, which was issued in July.

Where it fits

Net-It Central is a departmental application, aimed at everyday office workers who would like to share a collection of documents-such as reports, spread- sheets, charts and presentations related to a project or topic-rather than E-mailing each document to a distribution list. It does not provide the underlying infrastructure for setting up an intranet-the Web server-but using any Web server, it enables departments to set up folders where finished docu- ments are placed and accessible through the Web browser. It makes online publishing as simple as printing, and the companion stand-alone product, Net-It Now, makes creating special effects as easy as desktop presentation programs have made creating slides.

Using Net-It Central, some limitations of converting these documents to HTML are removed, making it potentially attractive to organizations struggling to use HTML conversion software (either stand-alone conversion tools or batch ones, such as InfoAccess H TML Transit) to get documents on an intranet.

Seed sites. Net-It Central is a very straightforward application to install, set up and maintain, but initially Net-It is targeting Net-It Central at mid- size to large companies looking at intranets as a way to publish documents internally. (Its premise is that document sharing is more of a problem at larger firms than at smaller ones.) Some of the initial beta testers of the product include large firms, such as Xerox, 7-11, Litton PRC, Genstar Container, and Walmart. The 7-11 application-publishing sales and performance reports-is typical of the kind of internal documents for which Net-It Central is well-suited. A more specialized application of hands-off intranet publish- ing is in place at Unocal, which is using it to automatically format and pub- lish data coming from its pipeline-monitoring equipment.

Adjunct to document management. Net-It Central has an API for connecting it to other document-management systems. The first such integration is being done with Web Integrity, a configuration-management

system from Mortice Kern Systems (www.mks.com). Other document-management systems could be integrated by VARs or customers.

We're not sure how many document-management vendors will want to integrate with Net-It Central. Many of them have created or licensed tools that convert word processing documents to HTML on the fly; they can also, of course, pres- ent the document in its or iginal file format, just as Net-It Central can. In cases where HTML conversion doesn't work well, some vendors, such as Intranet Solutions, will store PDF renditions that can be viewed with Acrobat (Vol. 1, No. 7, p. 27). Net-It Software offers an alterna tive-Java renditions that are viewed with a Java-capable Web browser. We'll have more to say about Net-It versus Acrobat below.

Underlying technology

The technology that powers Net-It Central is jDoc, Net-It's document representation format, which is written in Java. The jDoc format represents documents as text and a set of graphics primitives that are rendered on the fly by a corresponding viewer, wri tten as a Java applet.

According to Net-It president Dennis Ryan, the emphasis in writing jDoc was on speed and compactness. The company set out to create a container that would be lightweight and cross-platform and that would work with a variety of data types created by office professionals.

Acrobat killer? There are many similarities between Acrobat and Net-It's underlying technology. An obvious one is the way documents are created. To make it easy for users to create jDoc documents, Net-It wrote a Windows print driver that converts Windows GDI print files into jDoc documents. Essentially, any document that prints from Windows can be displayed in jDoc. In this respect, Net-It's applications, like Acrobat, create renditions for a wide range of documents generated in almost any application, wi thout requiring authors to create online-specific renditions.

An obvious difference is that Acrobat is a compiled binary application that must be installed before it runs. The jDoc player, like other Java applets, downloads just once per session-when you decide to read a jDoc document-without requiring the user to p reinstall it as a plug-in.

Compared with Acrobat, which takes several megabytes on your hard drive to install, Net-It's viewer is extremely compact-34 KB uncompressed and 19 KB compressed in Internet Explorer. All that stays resident from jDoc is the plug-in for printing.

Font handling. With Net-It's software, fonts within a document are mapped to the closest Java font available on the reader's system. Because there are only three Java fonts available today, many fonts in everyday use will be mapped and therefore will not look the same on the screen as the original source files. Net-It does the right thing here, using the metrics of the source font to ensure that word placement and line breaks remain the same in jDoc as in the source files, even if the characters don't loo k the same. It also carries with it the source font name, so that if the font is resident on the printer, it can be used instead of the Java font. Acrobat does a similar font mapping, but its has the advantages of being able to use PostScript fonts and to use multiple master font technology to more closely mimic fonts that it doesn't have.

For special characters, Net-It has its own font renderer that turns the characters into small GIFs. (This also may be applied to other fonts, such as ones for company logos.) As more fonts become available for Java, Net-It will be able to take advantage o f them and thereby improve its ability to repli- cate the original appearance of source documents.

Aside from these special characters, the jDoc format represents pages as objects and vectors, rather than as bitmaps; so its file sizes are smaller, and screen drawing is faster than with raster images.

Not just static pages. Because jDoc renders pages on the fly, instead of freezing them the way Acrobat does, other behaviors can be invoked when the document is created or viewed. For example, in publishing a PowerPoint presentation, Net-It's software can have an OLE conversation with PowerPoint to determine transitions (fades, wipes, etc.) that jDoc can then mimic. In addition to transitions, the stand-alone Net-It Now product also offers the ability to add annotations, popup tables or charts, links and other behaviors to specific pages.

Application developers can modify their programs to pass hyperlinks to jDoc by modifying their print drivers to mark URLs for the Net-It Central API.

Java that prints! One characteristic of jDoc worth noting is that it is one of the first Java applications we've seen that supports printing. The Java com- munity is just now getting around to adding printing to the base language classes, but Net-It went ah ead and wrote their own browser plug-in in order to bring their initial product to market this summer.

Batch mode. The server-based Net-It Central is a bit like Adobe's Acrobat Distiller: It watches folders and converts documents to the new format unattended.

It differs in four significant ways. First, Net-It Central creates an intranet site, so its documents are instantly viewable through a departmental Web server. Distiller automatically creates PDF files, but it does not automatically create a list of those in a linked HTML index page. (Acrobat documents can also be E-mailed to recipients; with jDoc, you E-mail a URL that points to the site.)

A second difference is that Distiller converts all documents to a single format-PDF-and Net-It Central can convert them or pass them through intact. This distinction is less important if you have a document-management system that can handle delivery of so urce files, but for those who don't, Net-It Central provides an easy way to link to the source file from the jDoc view.

A third difference is that Net-It Central-like some HTML converters and unlike Distiller-can apply different styles to documents going to different parts of a site.

A fourth difference is that Net-It Central relies on the Windows print driver, which it also uses in its stand-alone product. Although Net-It claims that using the Windows print driver doesn't preclude accepting files from other platforms, neither is it a s inclusive as Adobe's method, which is to inter- pret PostScript, regardless of the platform or application on which it was created.

Trying it out

True to its claim, we found Net-It Central to be very easy to set up. You simply create a directory on your Web server where the jDoc documents will reside and give a name to your collection. You then set up one or more watched folders on the network, fro m which Net-It Central will pick up files to be converted and passed (copying over the LAN or sent by FTP) to the Web server.

To handle updating the intranet as a batch process, the program provides a straightforward scheduling dialog. Another parameter sets up "exception cases," which are the types of files you don't want converted. (For example, you might want executables or A crobat files passed to the Web server but otherwise left untouched.)

Finally, from a gallery of samples, you select site and document templates that will be applied to all of the documents. The whole process, including installing the software, took us but a few minutes. A sample of the resulting HTML 2.0 cover page and nav igational view is shown in the photos on pages 14 and 15.

Creating a collection was equally easy. Once we established our folders, we began dropping in documents and had a site built in less than ten minutes.

The late beta version had some bugs, but the commercial release of Net-It Central handled most of the files that we passed it without any difficulty. The program also keeps track of which files are published in each edition, automatically purging those th at are removed and updating only those that have changed from the last site build.

Our primary difficulty was handling files created by applications that didn't reside on the machine with Net-It Central. If you want to avoid loading every application in the office on that machine, Net-It recommends installing Inso's QuickView Plus. Usin g that viewer, Net-It Central can call up documents and print them to jDoc without having the source program resident.

Simplicity has its price. Part of the reason why Net-It Central is so easy to set up is that it doesn't let you tinker with its settings. For

example, in the site templates, the title of your collection footer and logo for the HTML cover page are all that are presented as variables.

The HTML templates can be modified, of course, using an HTML authoring tool. When we asked why a WYSIWYG HTML editor was not part of the package (to make it easier to customize the backdrops), Net-It Software said that it assumes that an HTML-savvy webmas ter will be installing the product and creating custom views for end users. So much for decentralizing the content-creation process: users can have custom templates, as long as the webmaster creates the pages for them.

At least the cover and table of contents templates can be modified. That's not true of the Java-based document templates, even through the API. This restric- tion ensures a consistent look to navigation buttons, but it also severely restricts the number of options to the dozen supplied in the program.

In all of the site templates, the program creates a collection that is viewed as an HTML alphabetical list of documents, each of which is a jDoc representa- tion of the source **documents** dropped into the watched **folder** . **Templates** are **applied** at build time, s o views are fixed, in the sense that you can't imple- ment a new view on the fly. New navigation views can be applied by rebuilding a site, either on demand or by schedule, as mentioned above.

Once you have dozens of documents, it's time to start subdividing into new collections, just to make it easier to locate files. Anticipating the need for such subdivision, Net-It has written routines that let the intranet mimic a hierarchy of folders crea ted in the drop-box. Different table of **contents templates** can be **applied** to each **folder** , so that different departments or projects can have unique contents pages. Users can create new folders and sub- folders themselves as needed, and Net-It Central automa tically carries those over to the intranet.

Even with hierarchies, finding documents could become a concern as the size of the collection grows. Many of the groupware shrink-wrapped intranet products (e.g., DocuShare, Lotus Domino.doc, IntraNet Solutions) provide a database that keeps some level of metadata that can then be used to help locate relevant documents and to create filtered views, such as all documents that you author. Those products also provide version control and secure check-in and check-out for collaboration; Net-It Central simply s tores its intranet on the file system. To achieve the same level of functionality, Net-It Central could be combined with a document-management system, with its output fed back into a database rather than to a Web server.

Support for searching. Text is stored internally in jDoc as compact, encoded Unicode characters. Few search engines are able to recognize this format, so Net-It Central outputs an HTML page for every page of the original document. These "parallel" pages c ontain the text of the source documents that can be read by search engines, and special tags that load the jDoc engine and open the document to the proper page when the page is invoked for viewing.

This method does result in a duplicate set of documents (HTML for searching, jDoc for viewing), but they are not made visible in the table of contents; and it allows jDoc to work with existing search engines without connecting at the API level.

Microsoft, Netscape and Excite search engines are supported in the base pack- age without modification.

Staying power?

When we first wrote about Java two years ago, we noted that it had great potential as a way to view documents that wouldn't render well in HTML. Until now, most of the publishing-related vendors using Java have focused on design-intensive documents, using Java as a way to create lightweight viewers for their documents. In contrast, Net-It is using Java as a vehicle for publishing everyday office documents. In this respect, it reminds us of Hum- mingbird, which has released a Java-based version of Common Gro und, a "port- able document viewer" that is also targeted at the corporate market.

History has shown that document viewers with staying power are those that scale well. Acrobat and HTML succeeded, in part, because both were

able to handle a broad spectrum of documents, from office memos through stylized publications. Acrobat also benefi ted from the backing of a well-funded developer who could afford to pour millions of dollars into development and marketing for several years, until the product became entrenched in the market (reducing competitors like Common Ground to second-tier produc ts). HTML suc- ceeded in large part because it was a straightforward, public ASCII format that could be created with a wide variety of tools.

In its present state, jDoc, as implemented in Net-It Central, handles a wide variety of office documents, but it does have limitations on its scalability. For conversion, it is limited to Java fonts (others are converted to bitmaps); it does not convert P ostScript; it does not let you customize the navigation aids in the document templates; and it is wedded to Windows.

Net-It Central, of course, does not require that all documents be converted to jDoc. But clearly it is the jDoc technology that would be unique when attach- ing Net-It Central to a document-management system through the API. Without that, its functionality in creating and managing an intranet site are super- seded by the existing functionality of most of even the low-end document-management systems.

However, the underlying jDoc technology is extensible, and Net-It is still in its start-up phase. As Java takes hold (and we believe it will), Java-based document viewers could become a viable adjunct to HTML conversion and Acrobat snapshots, at least in an intranet setting, which is Net-It's initial target market.

Because the cost of implementing Net-It Central is low (a few thousand dollars in software and little labor), and its operation automatic, it has potential to succeed in the burgeoning intranet market. If you're a Windows shop looking to set up intranet-b ased document sharing with some built-in navigation and without Acrobat, Net-It Central could serve as a starting point.

Snapshot of Net-It Central

The Windows 95 software is a server application that provides a simple way for members of a department connected on a LAN to post documents to an intranet.

Strengths: Installs in minutes; requires no training; minimal maintenance; converts all Windows documents to Java-based replicas.

Weaknesses: Limited to Windows documents; intranet is simply lists of files, not a true hypertext; customizing requires programming.

Price: $5,000 per server. $7,000 with API. "Starter" version (limited to 100 documents): $2,000. Free 30-day trial (25 documents) on the firm's Web site.

Net-It Software Corp.
1550 Bryant St., 2nd floor
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone (415) 551-0600
Fax (415) 551-0601
www.net-it.com

COMPANY NAMES: Net-It Software Corp.--Product introduction
DESCRIPTORS: Software Product Introduction; Document Management Software
PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 7372412 (Word Processing Software)
SIC CODES: 7372 Prepackaged software
TRADE NAMES: Net-It Central (Document management software)--Product introduction
FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

18/3,K/5 (Item 2 from file: 813)
DIALOG(R)File 813:PR Newswire

1111999 LAM011
Visual C++ 5.0 Training Videos for Software Developers Now Available From KeyStone; Demonstrations at Booth 2222-41 at PC EXPO

DATE: June 16, 1997 08:13 EDT WORD COUNT: 659

...on creating an SDI application with AppWizard. Additional topics covered are the debugger, and the **Application** and the **Document Template** classes.
-- **Level** 2 is an introduction to MDI application building. This video covers the user interface, user...

25/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 88)

03160321 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13349642
Organizing correspondence. (Pro JV Consultants' DocsDB, Baseline Data Systems Inc.'s Office Accelerator 2.0 and PRIME Consulting Group's PRIME 4.01) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Simon, Barry
PC Magazine, v12, n3, p160(2)
Feb 9, 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 840 LINE COUNT: 00067

... and Save As commands and has two organizational elements. First, it helps you store files **associated** with particular WinWord **templates** in different **directories** . **File** New gives you a button menu of templates and changes to the directory that you...

25/9/2 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

01530843 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12212148 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
Use template **programming to speed development. (includes** related article **on** template **tips and a template product** directory **)**
Loveland, Tom
Data Based Advisor, v10, n4, p118(5)
April, 1992
ISSN: 0740-5200 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2922 LINE COUNT: 00226

ABSTRACT: Applications developers can save a significant amount of time and increase productivity by using template programming. Template programs write source code and give developers control over the code produced. Developers can customize code and produce entire applications using a template system. Four components needed to produce an application include a template, a code-generating engine, a data dictionary and screens that define the application. Developers can use commercial templates or write their own template to generate source code calls to a suite of core functions. Using a template system allows programmers to build an application with hotkey help, pull-down menus, look-up boxes and so forth in just hours. Developers are also able to generate source code for a variety of languages from the same set of screens. Extensive details are provided.

TEXT:

Writing and maintaining applications takes time. Leverage your programming talent with template technology. Your productivity gain will outweigh the learning curve.

Many programmers tire of rewriting the same modules after developing one or two applications. They learn to reuse parts of their code and to write smarter, generalized functions. For example, when creating a data entry module, you probably grab an old one and modify it. Since the overall structure of the module is already there, you just replace the data files and fields, set up the right indexes and relations, and change the screens.

This approach is a lot easier than writing it all from scratch. Still, it would be much more efficient if coding was even less tedious-- if you didn't need to fill in all the fields, indexes, parameters, relations, memory variables, and screen coordinates...if your computer could just "know" what you want and write it for you.

SET BUGS OFF

Several years ago, while completing a development contract, WallSoft Systems, Inc. needed to produce a general-purpose report writer that could be used by people with no programming background. They implemented a language that controls code generation by referring to objects drawn on the screen. Thus template programming was born.

While template-driven code generators can't read minds, they can write code with very little guidance--and do it quickly, completely, and without typos. They can even produce entire applications in a flash.

Skeptical? Template programming is a controversial topic. And there are drawbacks. But the loudest, most repeated arguments against template programming are based on misunderstandings and an incomplete knowledge of current template technology. The purpose of this article is to clear up these misunderstandings and review template programming--what it is, how it works, and what its real advantages and drawbacks are.

Let me start by addressing several of the predominant myths about template programming:

Myth No. 1: Template-driven code generators write atrocious code.

The Reality: The code is as good or bad as your template. Make no mistake. These aren't the "black box" code generators of the past that produced source code few mortals could read. Today's template-driven code generators are entirely open systems. You have control and are responsible for the quality of the code produced.

Myth No. 2: You can't customize the source code your template produces, because the next time you change the original objects and regenerate the code, your modifications will be overwritten.

The Reality: You can modify the template to generate the custom code where you want it. Better yet, you can use "code insertion points," which tell the template, "When you get to this point in generating code, grab these lines and shove them in here."

Myth No. 3: Template systems can't produce entire applications.

The Reality: Yes, they can, and it's much easier than using traditional programming methods.

Myth No. 4: You need to learn a template language to use template systems.

The Reality: You can build complete applications out of the box and never see a bit of template code--or even know it's there. Just define the databases, paint the screens, identify browse windows, look-ups, and so forth, and generate the code.

One important point to understand: Some non-template program generators are more turn-key than template systems, but, by definition, they're not as flexible. Think of a canned application generator as a template system where the manufacturer has "compiled" the template and given you the object code. This is fine if you like the way it works. If you don't, there's nothing you can do about it.

What is a template?

A template is a program that writes source code. It decides what to include in the output file and where to place it by looking at a data dictionary and the screens you paint. The logic of the source code comes primarily from the template. You control what comes out by the very objects you define and by setting additional triggers.

People use the words "template programming" to mean at least two different things: writing templates and using templates. A little secret: Relatively few template users write their own. Luis Castro, author of Stage, estimates just five percent or so of Stage owners regularly write templates. Most programmers use the templates included with their code generator or purchase third-party templates.

The pieces

You need four components to produce an application via template programming: a code-generating engine, a template, a data dictionary, and a set of screens that define the application.

The code-generating engine is the mechanism that feeds screens and data files to the template and generates the code. The template is a collection of rules that tells the engine what to write. The screens are usually renditions of what you want your final application to look like--what you might create with any screen painter. The screens can also include notes and triggers that control the template. The data dictionary can generally hold extra field information like initial values, picture statements, valid clauses, and more.

If you own dBASE IV or FoxPro, you have a code-generating engine. If you don't, you need to use something like Bytel Corp.'s Genifer, IS Technology's Stage, or WallSoft's UI2. Each product supplies a screen painter, data dictionary, template language, and at least one template.

Without a template your code-generating engine is like Lotus 1-2-3 without a spreadsheet loaded. A template makes it useful. Also, like a spreadsheet, the template gives your engine character. By loading different spreadsheets, Lotus 1-2-3 changes from a payroll system to a budgeting system. Within the boundaries of Lotus 1-2-3, your system is only as good as the spreadsheet. The same is true of templates. If you don't like your code generator, try another template.

Templates have personalities. And why not? They're programs written by people who have different goals and different ways of doing things. The Village Software's AllClip has you completely draw and define the menus in your application; whereas GenSys and the templates that come with Stage offer a default menu system that you can override.

How template-driven code generators work

Let's start from scratch. How do you normally write code? Suppose you want your program to draw a box. In raw code, you might say:

```
@ 5, 10 TO 20, 74
```
or you may have a function for drawing boxes:
```
BOX (5, 10, 20, 74)
```
To change the box's position, you edit this source code.

Templates are different. If the box needs to be bigger, you can redraw it, change its colors, add some text, then run the template again. You'll get new source code that displays the modified box.

Remember, a code generator is an engine. It feeds data dictionaries and screens to the template. The template knows to look for boxes and produce the appropriate source code. In UI2, the template code might look like this:
```
? '@ {Box.top}, {Box.left} ---> TO {Box.bottom}, {Box, right}'
```
(This and the following code may have been broken to accommodate the width of the printed page.)

The real power comes when you start dealing with groups of objects. Equipped with a screen painter and a fragment of template code like the following, you never need to calculate screen positions again:
```
FOR ALL FIELDS IN BOX
 ? "@ {fld.row}, {fld.col} SAY {fld.name}
 ---> GET {fld.name} PICT {fld. pict}" ENDFOR
```
Depending on what was on the screen, the template fragment might produce this code:
```
@ 7, 15 SAY mFIRSTNAME GET mFIRSTNAME ---> PICT "!XXXXXXXXX" @ 8, 15 SAY mLASTNAME GET mLASTNAME ---> PICT "! XXXXXXXXXXXXXX" @ 10, 15 SAY mSSN GET mSSN ---> PICT "@R 999-99-9999"
```
While these examples have dealt with displaying lines and fields, template systems are much more than screen generators. They can produce any code. By writing a template, you're writing in a meta-version of your favorite programming language:
```
"For all items on the screen, draw them." "For all data fields, initialize memory variables." "For all fields marked with an 'L,' generate code for a look-up box."
```
What a template can do for you

The most basic templates read the characters and data fields drawn on the screen and produce program code to display them. While you can do this with any screen generator, the real payoff comes with bigger fish.

More advanced templates generate entire routines. Let's consider data-entry screens. In addition to displaying the fields and prompts, these modules need to initialize memory variables, perform data validation, and save the entered values back to disk.

Some screen generators can do this, too. But what if you want the routine to use your own Add/Edit/Delete menu and your favorite menu headings? Or what if you want to identify three of the fields as having pop-up validation lists? Or what if...

With templates, there are no limits. You can do anything. If you frequently write similar routines, a template can save you a lot of time in future projects.

Most commercial templates assume you want to produce whole applications. A couple of these were included in the early releases of UI2, when template programming was new and there was nothing else on the market. They worked but were very limited and served more as examples of how to write templates than as something to be used for serious applications. This may have contributed to the still-held belief that templates aren't useful for building real applications.

In contrast, today's commercial templates generally produce source code that displays an opening screen, checks for and opens data and index files, and displays a menu. They may also include a help system, report manager, password system, and routines to make your job easier.

A variety of languages

One advantage of template programming is your applications can become language-independent. You can generate source code for Clipper, dBASE, FoxBASE+, FoxPro, C, or any language, all from the same set of screens. All you need is a template, or a set of them, that "speaks" these different languages. For example, GenSys and the templates bundled with Stage support many Xbase dialects.

How does this get done? The template refers to objects on the screen and inserts their attributes (such as name, type, size, and color) in the code it's told to generate, using the syntax you lay out.

Given the field CUSTOMER at row 5 and column 10, a template could produce any of the following lines of output:

```
@ 5, 10 SAY CUSTOMER locate( 5, 10); printf("%s", CUSTOMER);
Object: CUSTOMER Type: FIELD Position: 5, 10
```

In fact, AllClip includes a template that reads screens and prints a report describing the objects you defined, their attributes, and any errors or inconsistencies in the design. And Rytech has developed a template that can generate "system code" for your application in English!

You can support the future

Suppose it's one year from now. Your company has just bought a database server and an access library, and you have to retrofit your programs to use them. Scattered throughout your code are commands opening files, linking files, editing data, and searching data. Quite a job lies ahead of you.

If you produced your application from a template, you could modify the template to produce the appropriate commands for the database server. You tell it once and press the button to regenerate your application. Voila, it's done.

Who writes templates?

Mike Kelley wrote AllClip, Iain MacKenzie created GenSys, Martin Rinehart wrote The Menu Templates, and there are others. You can--and maybe should--write a template too. There are a variety of reasons you might and they all boil down to automating repetitive coding.

If you've settled on a favorite layout for data-entry screens that you use over and over, turn it into a template. From then on, when you produce a new application, simply paint or describe the details that make the data-entry screen unique for that application. Then feed this into your code generator. You'll never again fiddle with the trivial details.

Another reason to write a template is to minimize program maintenance. Many software shops cater to specific industries. Some sell a core program and modify it to suit each customer's needs. This leads to a big maintenance problem when there are a lot of custom copies. These shops can convert their core program into a template, throw away all their different versions, and keep a copy of each customer's customized screens.

How to use a template

This is where the fun starts! Imagine putting out slick, full-featured applications in one-tenth of the normal time. Lately, I've read more and more messages on bulletin boards that say something like: "Yesterday I got up late, mowed the lawn, went sailing, and wrote a killer application. Then I had dinner at a friend's house and went out to a party. This template is great!"

And it's true. Using a good template, you can finish an application with shadowed pull-down menus, hotkey help, look-up boxes, and so on in hours. When the user needs a minor change, it's easy--just redraw and regenerate.

Define-paint-generate

I'd like to tell you how a typical Xbase application development project goes when you use a template-driven code generator with a commercial template that builds whole applications, but it's tough. Not very much is typical. Each commercial template approaches the problem of developing an application in a different way.

However, one thing all the code generators have in common is a data dictionary, which is where you should start. Define your data files here or, if they exist, import their structure. Then point to the key fields and identify any parent-child relationships between the files. Finally, set field attributes--like picture clauses or validation statements--that should apply everywhere the field appears in the application.

Now forget it all! Your template will handle all the details related to maintaining indexes, deleting child records when deleting a parent, displaying field-related help messages, and all that other stuff.

Next you need to draw the application's edit screens, placing fields and text wherever needed. Some templates want everything inside boxes

(boxes can be invisible). You might specify Edit box, Browse box, Display box, or something else. The template will write the appropriate code.

In the data dictionary, you define field attributes for your application. For example, you might give the LASTNAME field a picture statement making it upper case. When painting screens, you might want to specify field attributes that apply only to specific instances of the fields. For example, on a screen displaying abbreviated customer names, you could give this instance of LASTNAME a picture statement limiting the display to just six characters, effectively overriding the picture statement in the data dictionary.

Next come menus. Depending on the template and whether or not you're satisfied with the default menu (I never am), you may need to draw one of your own. It's easy. Once the menu's painted, hook the menu options to your various screens and reports by naming them. I also assign hotkeys to the most-used menu options, making it quicker for users to navigate my program.

That's it. The data's defined, the screens are painted, the menus are complete, and special attributes and features are selected. It's time to push the button and watch that code fly by! Depending on the size of your application, and the speed of your machine, this can take seconds or minutes.

When code generation stops, you'll be back in familiar territory: compiling and linking. But the way you got here is very different from "normal" programming. Many of the details have been taken care of for you. In many cases, all you had to do was say, "Yeah, I want a look-up table for this field," or, "Here's a box with the colors I want, and here's a data file. Give me a full browse table."

So, instead of getting caught up in a lot of drudge work, you can make sure your application satisfies the users' needs. That's why clients pay us. Most of the time, they don't care how we do the work, only that it's done.

Conclusion

Template programming is often misunderstood, usually for the worse. But template programming is a fantastic productivity booster. You can use commercial templates to generate whole applications, as most template users do, or you can write a template that generates source code calls to your own suite of core functions. Either way, template programming can make you much more productive. You should consider how it might fit into your development environment.

DESCRIPTORS: Code Generator; Reusable Code; Software Packages; Applications Programming; Program Development Techniques; Productivity; Source Code
SIC CODES: 7372 Prepackaged software
FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

```
Set     Items   Description
S1   11014678   DOCUMENT? ? OR DOCUMENTATION? ? OR FILE OR FILES OR CONTEN-
             T? ?  OR ARTICLE? ? OR PAPER? ? OR THESIS OR THESES OR DISSER-
             TATION? ?  OR ESSAY? ? OR MANUSCRIPT? ?  OR TEXT OR TEXTS
S2      56234   DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES
S3     123725   FOLDER? ? OR DATA()STRUCTURE? ?
S4      75263   S1 (3N) (HIERARCHY OR HIERARCHICAL OR HIERARCHIES OR LEVEL?
              ? OR TREE OR TREES OR BTREE? ? OR TIER? OR BRANCH?)
S5     137634   TEMPLATE? ?
S6       1987   S5 (3N)(APPLY OR APPLICATION OR APPLIED OR APPLYING)
S7       4246   S5 (5N)(RELATE? ? OR RELATING OR RELATION? ? OR RELATIONSH-
             IP OR CORRESPOND? OR CORRELATE? ? OR CORRELATING OR CORRELATI-
             ON OR ASSOCIATE? ? OR ASSOCIATING OR ASSOCIATION)
S8         87   S6 (7N) S1
S9          0   S7 (5N) S2
S10        25   S5 (7N)S2
S11         0   S8 (10N) S10
S12       184   S5 (7N) (S3 OR S4)
S13         0   S8 (10N) S12
S14      3523   S5 (5N) S1
S15      2294   S5 (3N) S1
S16        34   S15 (10N) (S10 OR S12)
S17        19   S16 NOT PY>1999
S18        17   RD  (unique items)
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2006/Aug W1
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File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2006/Jun
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File   2:INSPEC 1898-2006/Aug W1
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File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2006/May W1
         (c)2006 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File 111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2006/Aug 02
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         (c) 2006 The Thomson Corp
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2006/Aug W1
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File  62:SPIN(R) 1975-2006/Apr W4
         (c) 2006 American Institute of Physics
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2006/Jul
         (c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co.
File  95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2006/Aug W2
         (c) 2006 FIZ TECHNIK
File  56:Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2006/Jul
         (c) 2006 CSA.
File  57:Electronics & Communications Abstracts 1966-2006/Jul
         (c) 2006 CSA.
File  60:ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer 1966-2006/Jul
         (c) 2006 CSA.
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        Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
         (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 438:Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2006/Jul
         (c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co
```

18/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

05057881 E.I. No: EIP98074279366
Title: Template-based information mining from HTML documents
Author: Hsu, Jane Yung-jen; Yih, Wen-tau
Corporate Source: Natl Taiwan Univ, Taipei, Taiwan
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1997 14th National Conference on Artificial Intelligence, AAAI 97
Conference Location: Providence, RI, USA Conference Date: 19970727-19970731
E.I. Conference No.: 48599
Source: Proceedings of the National Conference on Artificial Intelligence 1997. AAAI, Menlo Park, CA, USA. p 256-262
Publication Year: 1997
CODEN: PNAIEE
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9809W1
Abstract: Tools for mining information from data can create added value for the Internet. As the majority of electronic documents available over the network are in unstructured textual form, extracting useful information from a document usually involves information retrieval techniques or manual processing. This paper presents a novel approach to mining information from HTML **documents** using **tree** -structured **templates** . In addition to syntactic and semantic descriptions, each template is designed to capture the logical structure of a class of documents. Experiments have been conducted to extract FAQ information automatically from over one hundred HTML documents collected from the Web. Using two basic templates, the prototype FAQ Miner has accurately analyzed 65% of the collection of FAQ documents. With additional processing to handle 'near-pass'es, the success rate is approximately 75%. The preliminary results have demonstrated the utility of structural templates for mining information from semi-structured text-based documents. (Author abstract) 13 Refs.
Descriptors: *Information retrieval systems; Wide area networks; Data processing; Data structures; Natural language processing systems; Database systems; Query languages
Identifiers: Template based information mining; Internet; Information extraction; HTML document
Classification Codes:
723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)
903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 722.3 (Data Communication, Equipment & Techniques); 723.2 (Data Processing); 723.3 (Database Systems); 723.1 (Computer Programming)
903 (Information Science); 722 (Computer Hardware); 723 (Computer Software)
90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

18/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

04064585 E.I. No: EIP95022562712
Title: Formal approach to modeling office information systems
Author: Zhu, Zhijian; Mchugh, James A.; Wang, Jason T.L.; Ng, Peter A.
Corporate Source: New Jersey Inst of Technology, Newark, NJ, USA
Source: Journal of Systems Integration v 4 n 4 Dec 1994. p 373-403
Publication Year: 1994
CODEN: JSINE4 ISSN: 0925-4676
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)
Journal Announcement: 9504W3
Abstract: This paper formally specifies a document model for office information systems, including formal definitions of **document** types (frame **templates**), a **document** type **hierarchy** , **folders** , and **folder** organizations. Folder Organizations are defined using predicates and directed graphs. A Reconstruction Problem for folder organizations is then formulated; viz., under what circumstances it is possible to reconstruct a folder organization from its folder level predicates. The Reconstruction Problem is solved in terms of such graph-theoretic concepts as Associated Digraphs, transitive closure, and redundant/nonredundant filing paths. A Transitive Closure Inversion algorithm is then presented which efficiently recovers a Folder Organization digraph from its Associated Digraph. (Author abstract) 20 Refs.
Descriptors: *Information retrieval systems; Data structures; Hierarchical systems; Information retrieval; Graph theory; Algorithms; Management information systems; Information management
Identifiers: Office information systems; Document type; Filing and retrieval; Directed acyclic graph; Predicates
Classification Codes:
723.3 (Database Systems); 723.2 (Data Processing); 903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 921.4 (Combinatorial Mathematics, Includes Graph Theory, Set Theory); 921.6 (Numerical Methods); 912.2 (Management)
723 (Computer Software); 903 (Information Science); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 912 (Industrial Engineering & Management)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT)

18/5/5 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

07352820 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-10-6130D-023
Title: A document classification and extraction system with learning ability
Author(s): Xuhong Li; Ng, P.A.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. & Inf. Sci., New Jersey Inst. of Technol., Newark, NJ, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition. ICDAR '99 (Cat. No.PR00318) p.197-200
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1999 Country of Publication: USA xxiv+821 pp.
ISBN: 0 7695 0318 7 Material Identity Number: XX-1999-02326
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7695 0318 7/99/$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition
Conference Sponsor: Int. Assoc. for Pattern Recognition
Conference Date: 20-22 Sept. 1999 Conference Location: Bangalore, India
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Document image processing begins at the OCR phase with the difficulty of automatic document analysis and understanding. Most existing systems only do well in their specific application domains. In this paper, we describe a domain-independent automatic document image understanding system with learning ability. A segmentation method based on "logical closeness" is proposed. A novel and natural representation of document layout structure-a directed weight graph (DWG)-is described. To classify a given document, a string representation matching algorithm is applied first, instead of comparing all the sample graphs. A frame **template** and a **document** type **hierarchy** (DTH) are used to represent the document's logical structure and the hierarchical relationships among these frame templates, respectively. In this paper, two learning methodologies are applied-learning from experience and an enhanced perceptron learning algorithm. (9 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: directed graphs; document image processing; feature extraction; image classification; image segmentation; optical character recognition; perceptrons; string matching; unsupervised learning
Identifiers: document classification system; document extraction system; document image processing; OCR; automatic document analysis; image segmentation method; domain-independent automatic document image understanding system; logical closeness; document layout structure; directed weight graph; string representation matching algorithm; frame template; document type hierarchy; document logical structure; hierarchical relationships; learning from experience; enhanced perceptron learning algorithm
Class Codes: C6130D (Document processing techniques); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C1160 (Combinatorial mathematics) ; C5290 (Neural computing techniques); C1230L (Learning in AI); C1250B (Character recognition); C1250M (Image recognition)

18/5/7 (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

06389874 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9611-7104-018
Title: A predicate-driven document filing system
Author(s): Zhijian Zhu; Qianhong Liu; McHugh, J.A.; Ng, P.A.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. & Inf. Sci., New Jersey Inst. of Technol., Newark, NJ, USA
Journal: Journal of Systems Integration vol.6, no.3 p.241-59
Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publishers,
Publication Date: Aug. 1996 Country of Publication: Netherlands
CODEN: JSINE4 ISSN: 0925-4676
SICI: 0925-4676(199608)6:3L.241:PDDF;1-3
Material Identity Number: O661-96004
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0925-4676/96/$8.50
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: The paper presents a predicate driven document filing system for organizing and automatically filing documents. A document model consists of two basic elements: frame **templates** representing **document** classes, and **folders** which are repositories of frame instances. The frame templates can be organized to form a document type hierarchy, which helps classify and file documents. Frame instances are grouped into a folder on the basis of user defined criteria specified as predicates which determine whether a frame instance belongs to a folder. Folders can naturally organized into a folder organization which represents the user's real world document filing system. The predicate consistency problem is discussed to eliminate two abnormalities from a folder organization: inapplicable edges (filing paths) and redundant folders. An evaluating net (including an association dictionary, an instantiation component and a production system) is then proposed for evaluating whether a frame instance satisfies the predicate of a folder during document filing. The concept of rule base consistency is also discussed. (27 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: document handling; knowledge based systems; records management
Identifiers: predicate driven document filing system; automatic document filing; frame templates; document classes; frame instances; document type hierarchy; user defined criteria; real world document filing system; predicate consistency problem; folder organization; inapplicable edges; filing paths; redundant folders; evaluating net; association dictionary; instantiation component; production system; rule base consistency
Class Codes: C7104 (Office automation); C6130D (Document processing techniques); C6170 (Expert systems)

18/5/9 (Item 5 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

04975531 INSPEC Abstract Number: A91114617, B91066686
Title: Component design bases-a template approach
Author(s): Pabst, L.F.; Strickland, K.M.
Author Affiliation: Florida Power & Light Co., Juno Beach, FL, USA
Journal: Transactions of the American Nuclear Society vol.63 p. 381-2
Publication Date: 1991 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: TANSAO ISSN: 0003-018X
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: In 1986, Florida Power & Light Company's (FP&L's) Turkey Point plant embarked on one of the first design basis reconstitution programs in the United States to catalog the true design requirements. As the program developed, design basis users expressed a need for additional information at the component **level** . This **paper** outlines a structured (**template**) approach to develop useful component design basis information (including the whys behind the design). (2 Refs)
Subfile: A B
Descriptors: fission reactor operation; fission reactor theory and design ; nuclear power stations
Identifiers: nuclear power plant; PWR; template approach; Turkey Point plant; design basis reconstitution programs; design requirements; component level; component design basis information
Class Codes: A2843 (Fission reactor operation); A2841 (Fission reactor theory and design); A2850G (Light water reactors); B8220 (Nuclear power stations and plants)

18/5/10 (Item 1 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

2183549 NTIS Accession Number: ADA382854/XAB
Word 8.0 Form 530 Document Templates
Defense Technical Information Center, Fort Belvoir, VA.
Corp. Source Codes: 111820000; 431213
30 Apr 1999 39p
Languages: English
Journal Announcement: USGRDR0103
Accompanies electronic version of DTIC Form 530 in MS Word 97.
Product reproduced from digital image. Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)605-6900; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01
Country of Publication: United States
This manual provides general guidance for completing the electronic version of the nonprint product submission form, DTIC Form 530, available online and on 3 1/2 inch diskette in MS Word 97, from DTIC. The manual provides instructions for saving the form template, opening it in MS Word and provides examples of information required. The manual is also available in electronic form with the Form 530, on diskette.
Descriptors: ***Templates** ; *User manuals; **Documents** ; **Data structures**
Identifiers: *Forms(Electronics); NTISDODXA
Section Headings: 62B (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software)

18/5/11 (Item 2 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

1902251 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A294 399/1
Fault Isolator Tool for Software Fault Tree Analysis
(Master's thesis)
Mason, R. W.
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA.
Corp. Source Codes: 019895000; 251450
Mar 95 77p
Languages: English Document Type: Translation; Thesis
Journal Announcement: GRAI9522
Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01
Country of Publication: United States
Software Fault Tree Analysis (SETA) is a technique used to analyze software for faults that could lead to hazardous conditions in systems which contain software components. A necessary element of a SETA process is the construction of software fault trees based upon the syntactical structure of the software being analyzed. The specific problem addressed by this thesis is how can the process of generating software fault trees based upon the translation of Ada source code files be automated. The approach taken to address this problem was to develop an automated tool that manipulates files created by the Automated Code Translation Tool (ACTT) Ord 93 and Reid 94 developed earlier at the Naval Postgraduate School. The ACTT is an automated tool that translates Ada source code **files** into statement **template tree** structures that can be used to construct software fault trees. This thesis presents the Fault Isolator Tool (FIT), an automated process for locating and isolating those parts of a statement template tree structure generated by the ACTI tool that are related to statements in Ada programs that the analyst selects for evaluation. The FIT tool then generates software fault trees in a form compatible with the Fault Tree Editor (FTE), an interactive graphical editor designed by Chuck Lombardo, a computer systems administrator at the Naval Postgraduate School. The FTE was developed for the display, editing, and evaluation of software fault trees.
Descriptors: *Computer program verification; *Fault tree analysis; Sources; Automation; Hazards; Tools; Isolation; **Theses** ; Coding; **Trees** ; Fault **trees** ; **Templates** ; Computer **files** ; Ada programming language; Syntax; System safety; Faults
Identifiers: *Fault isolatators; Seta(Software fault tree analysis); Actt(Automated code translation tool); Fit(Fault isolator tool); Translations; NTISDODXA
Section Headings: 62B (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software)

18/5/12 (Item 3 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

1173556 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A152 716/7
Investigation and Implementation of a Tree Transformation System for User Friendly Programming
(Master's thesis)
Chok, M. B.
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA.
Corp. Source Codes: 019895000; 251450
Dec 84 137p
Languages: English Document Type: Thesis
Journal Announcement: GRAI8514
Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A07/MF A01
Country of Publication: United States
The programming system (TTPS) described in this thesis is based on tree transformation techniques, commonly known as abstract transformation. The objects manipulated by the user through TTPS are: the templates, the transformation rules, and the programs. The templates define the syntactic and semantic language framework which will be used to parse and unparse both the rules and the program trees. The rules define the semantic behavior of the transformation process. The program represents the source tree which describes the problem to solve, and will be interpreted by a successive application of the supplied rules until they no longer apply. TTPS provides an appropriate environment for a large class of applications (e.g. system programming, coded generation, structure transformation, simulation of syntax directed editors, and other conventional applications), and supports many programming styles such as functional programming, and user different style.
Descriptors: *Transformations; *Computer programming; *Distributed data processing; Hierarchies; Interpreters; Semantics; Syntax; Abstracts; **Theses** ; Patterns; **Trees** ; **Templates**
Identifiers: TTPS(Tree Transformation Programming System); Synthesization ; Abstract transformation; NTISDODXA
Section Headings: 62B (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software)

18/5/14 (Item 2 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

12380229 PASCAL No.: 96-0026820
A new approach to modeling personal office documents
MHLANGA F S; ZHU Z; WANG J T L; NH P A
Univ. Zimbabwe, dep. computer sci., Harare, Zimbabwe
Journal: Data & knowledge engineering, 1995, 17 (2) 127-158
ISSN: 0169-023X Availability: INIST-20863; 354000058950740020
No. of Refs.: 33 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: Netherlands
Language: English
This paper proposes a new approach to modeling documents in a personal office environment. The proposed document model (called the Dmodel) combines the relational and object-oriented paradigms and adopts a very natural view for describing the office documents. Documents are grouped into classes. Each class is characterized by a frame template, which describes the type for the class of documents. A frame template is instantiated by providing it with values to form a frame instance, representing a synopsis of a particular document associated with the template. Based on the nature of their contents, different frame instances can be grouped into a folder. Thus, a folder is a set of frame instances which may or may not be associated with the same **template** . The Dmodel describes **documents** using dual **hierarchies** : a **document** type **hierarchy** , depicting the structural organization of the documents, and a folder organization, representing the user's logical file structure. The document type hierarchy exploits structural commonalities between frame templates. Such a hierarchy helps to classify various documents. The folder organization mimics the user's real-world document filing system and provides the user with an intuitively clear view of his/her file structure. Such a view facilitates document retrieval and filing activities. We also present an algebra (called the Dalgebra) for manipulating frame instances contained in folders. In contrast to existing algebraic languages, the Dalgebra provides operators for manipulating heterogeneous sets (i.e. sets with elements of different types). The proposed document model and algebraic language have been implemented as part of TEXPROS, a personal document processing system currently running in our laboratory.

English Descriptors: Modeling; Object oriented; Information system; Relational database; Query language; Database query

French Descriptors: Modelisation; Oriente objet; Systeme information; Base donnee relationnelle; Langage interrogation; Interrogation base donnee; Document databases; Office information system; Query algebras; Relational object oriented technology

Classification Codes: 001D02B09; 001D02B02; 001D02B07D

18/5/15 (Item 3 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

12026710 PASCAL No.: 95-0219092
Accelerated template matching using template trees grown by condensation
BROWN R L
Univ. Arkansas, dep. electrical eng., Fayetteville AR 72701, USA
Journal: IEEE transactions on systems, man, and cybernetics, 1995, 25 (3) 523-528
ISSN: 0018-9472 CODEN: ISYMAW Availability: INIST-222H8; 354000059666100140
No. of Refs.: 17 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: USA
Language: English
Template trees provide a means of accelerating nearest neighbor searches for problems in which KD-trees and similar data structures do not work well because of the high dimension and/or sophisticated distance function used. Suppose the points for which nearest neighbors are being sought are noisy 16x24 images of characters. Each point has 16x24=384 dimensions. Images which a good distance function would classify as similar may have very different values at a dozen or more randomly chosen pixels. Structures, such as the KDtree, which classify points based on individual pixel values do not work well in this circumstance. Template trees work directly with the distance function rather than with the 384 components of the points. This **paper** demonstrates that **template trees** can be used for rapid nearest neighbor searches in problems of this type. An algorithm is presented for selecting templates from a set of training points, and organizing them into a template tree which is guaranteed to correctly identify all of the training points. The tree construction algorithm is similar in many ways to the condensation algorithm for template selection, although it organizes templates into a tree as it selects them. A tree containing approximately 2000 images of capital letters was constructed using a training set of about 8000 points. Using the tree, an average of only about 140 point to point distance calculations were needed to identify an unknown image. Identification accuracy was comparable to that obtained using 2000 templates without a tree

English Descriptors: Noisy image; Data structure; Algorithm; Tree structure

French Descriptors: Image bruitee; Structure donnee; Algorithme; Structure arborescente; Titane; Algorithme recherche; Plus proche voisin; Classification; Selection; Condensation; Arbre recherche; Reconnaissance image; Identification

Classification Codes: 001D02C03

18/5/16 (Item 1 from file: 266)
DIALOG(R)File 266:FEDRIP

00605918
IDENTIFYING NO.: 5R01LM008106-02 AGENCY CODE: CRISP
Representing and Acquiring Knowledge of Genome Regulatio
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: STATES, DAVID J
ADDRESS: DSTATES@UMICH.EDU BIOINFORMATICS PROGRAM 5443 MED SCI I/1301 CATHERINE ANN ARBOR, MI 48109
PERFORMING ORG.: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
SPONSORING ORG.: NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
DATES: 2009/30/03 TO 2009/29/07 FY : 2004 TYPE OF AWARD: Noncompeting Continuation (Type 5)

SUMMARY: DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant): Knowledge in molecular biology consists of assertions about the relationship of molecular entities qualified by context which describes when and where those assertions apply. The vast majority of knowledge in molecular biology resides in the primary research literature, and only a small fraction of this knowledge is currently accessible through well-structured databases. This is a pilot project to develop automated knowledge extraction technology. We will use the regulation of gene expression in hematopoiesis as a test domain. Knowledge acquisition will be accomplished through a multi-stage process: parsing the document and sentence structure, recognizing the names of known biological entities and matching sentences to verb based templates to capture assertions (e.g. ;A binds B; or ;A contains B; A regulates B;) and preposition templates to capture context in which these assertions apply. A multi-disciplinary approach will be used drawing on experts in bioinformatics, databases, information science and computational linguistics. Four unique aspects of this project are the definition of a multi-dimensional description of molecular biological context, the use of preposition **templates** and **hierarchical document** structure to capture and make inference on context, the development of domain specific parsing techniques and the use of probabilistic representations explicitly represented in XML throughout text processing, parsing, knowledge acquisition and information integration.

DESCRIPTORS: hematopoiesis; computer system design /evaluation; computer program /software; computer simulation; genome; gene expression; genetic regulation; automated data processing; vocabulary development for information system; mathematics; model design /development; molecular biology; interdisciplinary collaboration

18/5/17 (Item 1 from file: 583)

04298284
ALFALFA OFFERS POSTE FOR UNIX-BASED E-MAIL
US - ALFALFA OFFERS POSTE FOR UNIX-BASED E-MAIL
Byte (BYE) 0 May 1991 p80
ISSN: 0360-5280

Alfalfa Software (Cambridge, MA) offers Poste for Unix-based E-Mail, featuring OSF/Motif interface with multiple windows, price: USDlr395. Features include X.400 and Internet recipient address **templates** , **hierarchical file folders** , cross indexing, and message query/sorting. Multi-media multi-part messages can be sent across different networks, and new applications are easily integrated.

PRODUCT: Electronic Mail (4811EM);
EVENT: PRODUCTS, PROCESSES & SERVICES (30);
COUNTRY: United States (1USA); NATO Countries (420); South East Asia Treaty Organisation (913);